

## ANNUAL INSPECTION OF GUARD

Dates, Official and Place Named in Order Issued by the Adjutant General.

Yearly inspections of the National guard will begin soon, according to orders issued by General Hall. Dates set by him for the companies of infantry of the two regiments are as follows:

Fourth Infantry—Inspecting officer, Major Iver S. Johnson, First battalion. Company A, Omaha, December 1; Company B of Omaha, December 2; Company C of Omaha, December 3; Company D, Omaha, December 4. Inspector, Major Henning F. Elsas, Second battalion. Company E, Blair, December 6; Company G, Stanton, December 8; Company H, Madison, December 9. Inspector, Major Robert G. Douglas, Third battalion. Company I, Gordon, December 6; Company K, Osceola, December 8; Company L, Kearney, December 9; Company M, York, December 10. Captain, John F. Poucher, Band, Friend, December 6.

Fifth Infantry—Major Earl E. Sterner, First and Second battalions. Company A, Lincoln, December 8; Company B, Nebraska City, December 6; Company C, Beatrice, December 9; Company D, Auburn, December 10; Company E, Wymore, December 10; Company F, Hastings, December 13; Company H, Fairfield, December 14; Major R. L. Crosson, Third battalion. Company I, Ord, December 8; Company K, Blue Hill, December 10; Company L, Gothenburg, December 7; Company M, Holdrege, December 11. Sanitary detachments will be inspected as follows: Bennett, by Major Walden, December 6, and at Fremont, by Major Birkner, December 10. Major Haysel of headquarters will inspect the aero unit in Lincoln December 28.

What is a public warehouse? This is a question which seems to bother many people and the State Highway commission is frequently called upon to settle the question. The latest inquiry comes from the Van Wile Lumber and Grain company of York, which has a commission house in Omaha. This firm is making contracts with farmers for grain, the price to be agreed on at a later date, subject to 3/4-cent per bushel for storage. The commission holds that this constitutes a sale and therefore is not under the warehouse law. Under the warehouse law a charge is made of 1 1/2 cents per bushel for storage for the first fifteen days and 1 cent per bushel after that period.

State Engineer Johnson in a report to the chief engineer of the United States reclamation service at Washington commends the tributary irrigation project. He points out that the subsoil in Phelps and adjoining counties is such that it will constitute a reservoir for storing flood waters. He corrects a report of his predecessor relative to the use of water from the Platte which would interfere with other irrigation claims. He says that the tributary project would use water in the winter time when the ground is frozen and when no other project needs it. He says the earning capacity of the land would be increased \$10 per acre by irrigation.

Thirty-One Banks Under State Law. The number of Nebraska National banks forced to become state institutions by reason of disparities and inequalities between the federal and state laws, was further increased, when the First National bank of Clark received permission to come under state banking laws. This makes thirty-one such changes in the past twenty months. It was stated at the banking board offices.

Convict roadmakers who recently completed their first stretch of permanent road, were put to work enlarging the plant at the penitentiary to supply electricity and power for all of the state institutions near Lincoln. The work will keep them busy for two or three months.

That the Missouri Pacific will not be alone in its contention for a 5-cent passenger rate was evidenced when the Rock Island railroad intervened in federal court with the Missouri Pacific, asking for a suspension of the 2-cent fare law pending a hearing in the case.

Governor Morehead declined an invitation to be a member of the Ford peace expedition "without the cooperation of the president and the backing of the governors of a majority of the states." Governor Morehead announced he felt such a mission would be fruitless.

Nebraska convicts established a new record for garden produce and field crop during the year ending November 30, according to the annual report of Warden Fenton. A total of \$11,848.76 was realized from farm products during the year.

Assessment of land next year on the sales value will be carried on in a thorough fashion in most of the counties, according to Secretary O. E. Bernacker of the state assessment board.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the German-American Trust Co. of York. The institution will make the thirteenth such concern in the state. Approval of the banking board is necessary before the company can start up business.

Information on the alien laws of Nebraska was requested of Governor Morehead in a letter from Secretary of State Lansing. The request is made at the instance of Ambassador Jusserand of France, according to the communication.

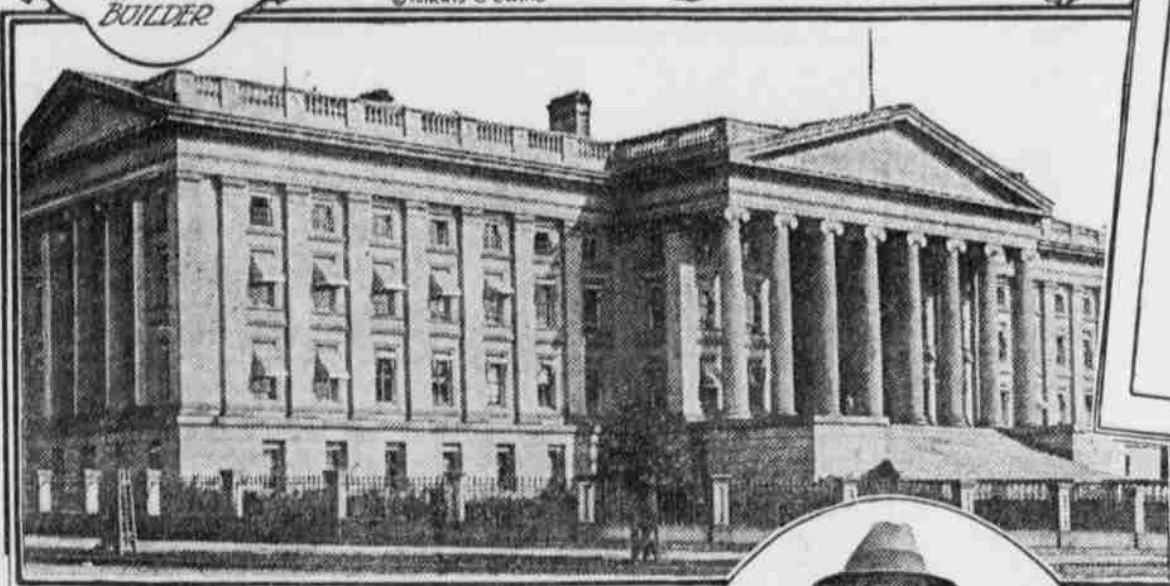
Completion of the last step in the saving of the Holdrege street road near Lincoln at state expense permits state officials to give their unequalled endorsement from now on to the employment of convict labor on such projects.

# Introducing "Bill" McAdoo



HE BUILT THE GREAT TUNNELS UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER AT NEW YORK CITY AFTER OTHERS FAILED. 'TIS SAID THIS FEAT REALLY GOT HIM THE PLACE IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABINET AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SECRETARY McADOO TUNNEL BUILDER



UNITED STATES TREASURY

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

(Staff Correspondent Western Newspaper Union.) IN APRIL, 1913, just one month after Woodrow Wilson had taken the oath of office as president of the United States, the Gridiron club of Washington gave a dinner at which Mr. Wilson and most of the members of his cabinet were guests. The Gridironers put on a "skit" which represented the return of hardy "Bill" Bryan to the coast as keeper of the Democratic lighthouse. There were coast guardsmen in the skit in plenty, and among them was "Bill" McAdoo, always ready to do service in behalf of humanity, and particularly in behalf of the Democratic ship, Baltimore Platform, which was trying to make harbor laden with a precious cargo of party legislation.

Most of the coast guardsmen were gathered in the lighthouse, circling about their returned leader and friend, big Bill Bryan, who had come back once more to his work as keeper. The door of the lighthouse was thrown open and in breezed a tall, lanky coast guardsman wrapped in a pea jacket. When the newly "blown in" one brought his face out gradually from the folds of a huge muffler, the coast guardsmen cried in welcoming unison, "Why it's Bill McAdoo!"

Later one guardsman said to another, "How did Bill McAdoo get there; did he come in on the lifeboat?" The answer was, "No, Bill got there through the tunnel."

So it is that when men speak of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his career, which has landed him in the second cabinet office of government, they are apt to say that "Bill" got there through the tunnel.

Does not everybody know what is meant by Bill "getting there" through the tunnel? If anyone is so unknowing let it be said at once that it was William Gibbs McAdoo, now the secretary of the treasury, who undertook the gigantic work of constructing tunnels under the Hudson river, through which railroads were run to connect the terminals and cities of the Jersey side with the business and shopping districts of Manhattan. This tunnel project of Mr. McAdoo was at first said to be a dream. It had been suggested and some attempts had been made to put it in form and substance before the present secretary of the treasury looked on the scheme, said it was good and that it could be put through. He put it through and the work was such a success that men now say that Mr. McAdoo "got there" through the tunnel.

He's Often Criticized. It probably is not entirely fair to Uncle Sam's secretary of the treasury to say that the tunnel was responsible for his success. Mr. McAdoo's friends would rather have it put that Mr. McAdoo was responsible for the tunnel's success and that the same energy and other things which enter into an able man's make-up were responsible for his "getting there" with the tunnel and with the other things which he has undertaken, and which are responsible for his "getting there" when their thoughts dwell on the president's cabinet.

Perhaps no man in Mr. Wilson's cabinet has been the target for so many shafts of criticism and so many bouquets of praise as this lanky gentleman with the Roman nose who looks after the interests of Uncle Sam's strongbox. Men who do not believe in his financial theories and some of his legislative endeavors say that he may be able to build a tunnel, but that he has not in him the elements of greatness as a financier and that history will not make a second Alexander Hamilton out of him. Other men, lots of them, take issue. The legislation which established a federal



SECRETARY McADOO IS AN EXPERT TUNNEL MAN

reserve board and virtually a new financial system for the United States is of too recent enactment to need any particular comment. The new plan has been in operation for some time and judgment is being passed upon it according to the views of men. Mr. McAdoo has worked about as hard on his various plans for what he thinks to be the betterment of financial and commercial conditions as any man can.

Concerning Some "In-laws." William Gibbs McAdoo is a son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson. Perhaps if the history of the United States was searched another similar case could be found, but so far as present memory goes, this is the first time that a chief executive has had in his cabinet the husband of his daughter. When the engagement of the secretary of the treasury to the daughter of the president was announced, some people said, "It is all over with Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury." Other people asked why, and then the answer came, perhaps naturally enough, "In-laws" never can get along together.

There seems to be no indication that the "in-law" relationship existing between the secretary of the treasury and the president of the United States is going to interfere at all with the serenity of their relations. Woodrow Wilson, it is known, believes implicitly in Mr. McAdoo's judgment in matters governmental.

Had an Eye on McAdoo. Washington hears occasionally that the president, when he was a college professor, had his attention drawn to Mr. McAdoo at the tunnel period of the latter's life. The word is that the president thought that a man who could take up a scheme which had been pronounced visionary and make it of force and effect was a man who could do pretty nearly anything that he chose to do. So there may be some foundation, after all, in one way for the occasional statement with reference to the secretary's position in the cabinet that "Bill" got there through the tunnel.

One thing which might seem of minor importance Mr. McAdoo has accomplished in the treasury department while he has been engaged with things of seemingly much greater importance. He has succeeded in securing for himself several hours of each day in which to give study to federal matters, hours in which he can be certain that he will not be interrupted by callers, no matter how high their estate, politically or legislatively. Soon after Mr. McAdoo became secretary of the

treasury placards were put into all the elevators of the building announcing that it would be impossible for the secretary to receive visitors until after one o'clock each day, because, and this fact was set forth in print, the early hours of the day must be given entirely to the government's treasury business.

Politicians Are Displeased. The effect of this placard on senators and representatives was notable. They looked at it and it is to be feared that some few of them who were on their way to the secretary's office swore under their breath, and perhaps had something to say about the impertinence of a new secretary who would keep at bay the legislative chieftains until his own good time for seeing them.

However, most of the politicians and most of the legislators have accepted Mr. McAdoo's dictum, and as it is just about as easy to talk to a man in the afternoon as it is in the morning, things are going along smoothly and the secretary now has full opportunity to think on merchant marine, federal reserve and other matters of high national moment before the luncheon hour.

The intimate acquaintance between Woodrow Wilson and his son-in-law secretary of the treasury began when Mr. Wilson entered political life in New Jersey. It has been said that Mr. Wilson looked on the tunnel operations of Mr. McAdoo with a deep, a scholarly and very likely a practical interest, but no close personal relationships were established between the two until Woodrow Wilson became governor of New Jersey.

He Watched Wilson. Now it may be that William Gibbs McAdoo was interested in Woodrow Wilson's career as an educator, but if so he never has dwelt upon the fact in public. The truth is probably that Mr. McAdoo, taking an interest in New Jersey politics because of his own experience in getting the legislation necessary to connect up his tunnels with that state, made him look with curiosity and perhaps concern on the course which the educator was to follow as governor of the state "across the North river." At any rate, Mr. McAdoo approved of Mr. Wilson's course as governor of New Jersey and the two men became close friends. The one is now in the cabinet of the other and is also his son-in-law.

Mr. McAdoo is something of a writer and he is much more than a fairly forceful public speaker. He cannot turn out the chiseled and polished phrases that come out of his father-in-law's workshop, but he does a pretty good job occasionally. Here is what he said once about dealings with newspaper men:

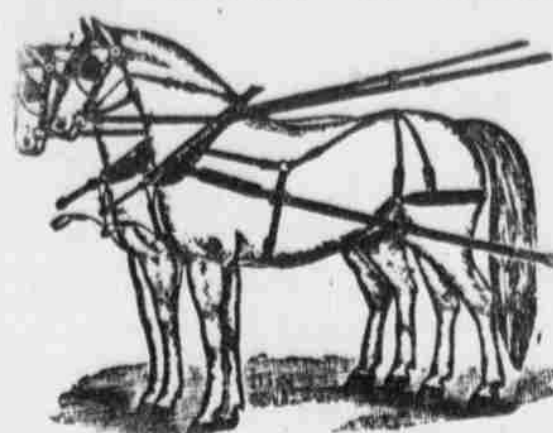
"To be frank, truthful and honest with the newspapers is obviously the part of wisdom. There are only two things a reporter is afraid of—a 'scoop' and a 'con game.' Don't be responsible for either." Concerning corporations and their dealings with the public Mr. McAdoo once said: "Public Opinion, Esq., must become a member, and a respected one, of every corporation board of directors in this country."

Native of Georgia. William Gibbs McAdoo has been twice married. His first wife died some years ago. There are six children living, the fruits of the first marriage. Something over a year ago Mr. McAdoo married the youngest daughter of Woodrow Wilson. A child was born recently to this union and thereby the president of the United States became for the second time a grandfather, for an elder daughter, Mrs. Sayre, had presented him with a grandchild some little time earlier.

The secretary of the treasury is a southern man, having been born in Georgia in 1863. His boyhood home lay in the track of General Sherman's army. His early years were spent in poverty. A fact which the secretary does not seem to deplore in the least, for he said recently in a speech that he believes that "character is produced and developed to the highest degree by hardship, suffering and poverty."

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## GATHERED FACTS

Mica deposits sufficiently large to develop are known to exist in twenty states.

After making more than two thousand observations a Swiss scientist has decided that snails have no sense of sight.

A novel pocket electric light is supplied with current by a dynamo enclosed in the handle, which is driven by a spring that is wound occasionally with pressure by the hand.

## ANIMALS IN EUROPEAN WAR

It is doubtful if more kinds of animals have ever taken part in warfare than in the present European conflict. The list includes horses, mules, dogs, elephants, goats and the never-weary camel. Dogs are being used for sentry and ambulance work, for draft purposes and as carriers of messages and ammunition. Goats are being employed as food for the Indian troops, while the elephant has been given the task of handling heavy timber. The camel will travel on for hour after hour without appearing distressed in any way, and on this account has made a good name for himself. There is not the least doubt that the camel will come up to expectations wherever it is employed in the present conflict.

## CONDENSATIONS

Cape Cod was once an island. A group of German chemists claim to have manufactured cow's milk synthetically.

The bark of the black mangrove, a tree which grows abundantly in the Bahamas, has been found to yield an excellent tanning extract.

Ants have the faculty of crossing water by means of the surface tension of the liquid, but they resort to it only under great necessity.